

Essence and Situation of Confidence in Principles of Jurisprudence

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ABSTRACT

In Islamic legal system, researcher or clergyman attempt to take order of legislator intention from accepted resources through beneficial. Among this, one of the important affairs is method of sentence exesureion. Is it accepted to access sentence anyway? The reference takes statics; scientists indicated principle and behavior state religions jurisprudence in reach to real and order and assignment base on total guide of holy low: assurance (sure), suspicion and doubt. Suspicion is not certain except particular instances and doubt generally rejected. However evolve method in religious jurisprudence and extraction of order and low different from evolve method in rational and traditional sciences base on assurance. Assurance and sciences in law and religious jurisprudence is not philosophical assurance that to be complete resolution. Is access to order and assignment from proofs and resources base on assurance possible? Therefore scientist refers to forth state. That is similar to philosophical assurance in some case and is similar to suspicion in other cases. What is the nature and certain fact or ordinary science as single criteria to access order and assignment? What is relationship between confidence and assurance? It is mentioned that confidence with having its own synonyms such as ordinary science, assurance or common science, moral science, suspicion convenience to science and ... is the only possible and usable state in the all religion jurisprudence responsibilities, take order and assignment discovery.

KEYWORDS: Confidence, Assurance, Suspicion, Ordinary science. Certainty.

1. INTRODUCTION

Faced with the task and duty finding optimal reasons, according to a well-known researcher find three state: sometimes find sure towards fact and task; sometimes also find preference tendency towards fact and task and reach to suspicion; and sometimes find doubt state. Then researcher is individual of suspicion, doubt, sure (Faraedo-L-Osoul/1/2). Based on this evidence and the tools to solve the unknowns in Islamic law and the jurisdiction terms of the hierarchy is divided into three degrees: 1 - degrees of sure 2 - degrees of suspicion 3- doubt degree (Daneshnameh Hoghooghi/4/678). Somebody considered science; some put it in the realm of suspicion and some believe independent identity for it. Confidence that is one of considerable idiomatic in principle science and Islamic law, it is a condition required that the researcher find behavior based on reason towards evidence and fact. In this case, in celebrity division, as we said, it is unclear exactly which position whether it know sure and science or to put it in suspicion or maybe it should have considered the fourth state? subject isn't corrected and this nothing corrected when find broader scope that for confidence is mentioned as a synonym interpretations of ordinary science, common science, suspicion adjacent to science, confidence suspicion... While in some perspective, some of the interpretations and terminology has features that be different with confidence. It is on this basis that the role of the jurisprudence is not clear exactly; explanations the nature of confidence and interpretations seemingly synonymous with confidence and surveying position confidence reduces dispersion views and areas to benefit from concept of confidence and longer terms are provided. Another problem is that which is appropriate based lawyer and legislator in ways and reasons for obligation or researcher to discover duty and fact? Is it desirable to achieve sure state? If so, firstly, what is the nature of this sure? is certainly and sure philosophical or certainly is unreasonable and philosophical? Secondly, do possible realize there is certainly a philosophical or logical certainty? If the science or unreasonable certainly is desire, is different from suspects? isn't ordinary science the same principal sure as is distinct from suspicion? It is confidence to be raised. Method be any, it is important to make confidence; and every place that be confidence, scientific will obtained. However, lawyer and legislator considers the method it seems because that every method don't make confidence. Indeed, has evidence to prove its case subject or whether there is beyond them a necessity the name of confidence that will be causes their authority and if this confidence is not in evidence reason, will not be the credibility and worth? do if when admit not make confidence or if constant new don't make confidence or if witness, does not confidence, would be valid? the crime evidence and proof of the technological tools to confidence imposition of delivery are not constructive knowledge of the judge? if the nature of confidence position is known in Islamic law, in judgment to extract and discover the purpose of resources, ease of understanding the purpose and reality, remove part of the difference and increases unification

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of procedures. It seems that confidence in ordinary science is only valid measure of detection of legislator purpose. In this paper studies identification of the confidence and understanding its relationship with other states, to position and nature of it in principal science and principal –oriented individuals views about confidence.

2-Confidence Terminology

2-1-Confidence in word

Confidence is peace in word (Lesano-L-Arab/13.268) Confidence is sometimes meaning in the face of suspect (ibid) some terminology in research of this terms with the approach of Quranic said that the root meaning of the word is stasis after anxiety, there moving anxiety and both establish material and spiritual stasis. As material confidence is in Verse 112 of SuraNahl: "God gives example, a land that in term of faith was sure and their luggage came from every sb/sth..." Confidence is obtained in this sentences that it is orderly affairs and provide something life and their life happy as anxiety and disorder a result of hunger, fear, injustice, corruption, rebellion is not it. Spiritual confidence as in the following sentences (Anfal/10), (Raed/28), (Fajr/27), (Nahl/106). Confidence at the heart is obtained when light of certainty and intuition occur as prevent the incidence anxiety and in security (Altahighh Fi Kalamate-L-Ghorane-L-Karim/7/124) it seems that confidence words in the Qur'an concept has total combine with the certainty and certainty intuitive science (ibid). in hadith, the word of confidence and its derivatives are used more in the field of ideas and ethics topics and mysticism that is certainly another (Merato-L-Oghol Fi Sharhe Akhbare-L- Rasool/1/87;4/68). In all cases, use of confidence has been in the sense of certainty and the science of logic as an example: (Kafi/2/497)

Author of Kashaf Stelahat Alfonsoonsays: "Calm includes increasing relaxation and soothes that comes obtained the soul by receiving them; as be certainly in received itself on increasing certainty and perfection is as sured; as the confidence that comes from after seeing Mecca and Baghdad for virtuous and the promise of almighty God about Abraham stories (AS) is refers to same kind of calm; certainty ranking in terms of strengths and weaknesses without being controversial is different. as somebody believe to this difference and if self-confidence, is a suspect in this case, it is preferred by the suspect, thus, it is almost within certainly limit. The result of subject is that calm is the following soul static» (Kashafe Stelahate-L-Fonoon/2/1140).

3- Concepts related to Confidence

In the course of meaning of confidence and analyzing what it deal with some of the concepts and terminology that are used sometimes in explanations to confidence or find concepts association to reveal concept and nature of confidence and this particular is more tangible with the approach of epistemology to Confidence. Therefore, some of the concepts discussed in this section and identify concept of words and expressions can be done about them.

3-1-certainty:

Terminologies in vocabulary book certainty know part of the awareness that has several features: the devastating doubt and its contrary (Lesano-L-Arab/13/457; Majmao-L-Bahreyn/4/580) provider peace of mind (Majmao-L-Bayan Fe Oloume-L-Ghoran/1/75) stabilizing the judgment and certificates (Mofradat/892) according to what in word is about certainty and science and analyzing result process of definitions and descriptions of these concepts can be said: science has the qualities that will be divided based on the types. Certainty is one of its describe. In fact certainty is highest grade the enjoyment of ego, or same confidence. Certainty is traits of science and it is understanding peace along stability of the judgment (Ibid).

Ebrahim wants confidence certain science from God. If attend to words "show me to see" (Baghareh/260) that show want to a science and "my heart finds peace" (Ibid) that it show science type of Ebrahim demand and word of know (ibid) that show obtained science (Ibid) and it attend to words " finally Ebrahim become from certainly people" and " as we showed world fact" (Anam/75), this show that science in high rank is certainly " certainly is science along with stability and confidence" (Altahighh Fi Kalamate-L-Ghorane-L-Karim/14/264). This certainly is science in oneself as cant doubt to it and there is sensual dwelling (ibid)

Based on some philosophers about science provide this description: "science is confirmation that it is infrangible and it divided to quiescence, composed ignorance, imitation and certainly "(Resalato-L-Borhan/130).

According to Ebn Sina idea, science in the means special is certainly knowledge that it is result of belief and confirmation that in addition the predicate to subject, it is also believed that expropriation predicate from the subject is not possible (shafa,51). In this view is not the distinction between science and certainty.

Bahmanyar defined is in the same direction: " Science is the belief that it is object and is not possible that it isn't" (Altahsil/263).

He previously was defined a certainly such as: " certainly is include something is so and with this notion, again image that is not possible it is so (ibid, 192). Then from the perspective of these scientists science and certainty are synonymous concepts. But as we said certainty is science describe along with sensual residence.

Science is dividers and absolute perception (Kashafo-L-Estelahate-L-Alfonoon/2/1219) that if certainly makes its company, the science will be certain. So in terms of word the difference between science and certainty is that science is a divider what is in front certainty and its opposite is doubt (Mosoahato-L-Mostalehate-L-Falsafeh Endalarab/1008).

Certainty on use of logical, philosophical and theological, containing four basic elements: belief in content of propositional, dogma, truth and irrevocably declining (Alhashiato Ala Tazhibe-L-Mantegh/111; Asaso-L-Eghtebas /409).

Element of belief what such doubt and perceptions does not considered beliefs so put down it. Component of dogmatic eliminate non-dogmatic beliefs such as the suspect. Constraint truth, no -accordance dogmatic belief means the ignorance of the combined doesn't accept and finally with irrevocably declining element, a dogmatic belief according to fact that has the possibility of decline means imitate consistent with the fact that eliminate from the circle of definition (Altarif, 194).

In division proposed and a famous in the field of epistemology, certainty is divided into two parts psychological certainty and propositional certainty:

A: Psychological Certainty

Psychological certainty is confidence, believe or credence that person find to proposition; means that person achieve to mental and psychic and it isn't different that this certainly or confidence obtained what method. It is maybe this confidence from propositional evidence or discover or intuition have role in it and it is possible it be secret that its realization don't be easily.

It is important achieving to confidence not method of achieving it. Achieving to psychological certainty is different from person to person. Perhaps those who achieve easily certainty and others are not such it (Klein, Certainty in a companion to epistemology, p.62).

b) Certainty (propositional, epistemic, logical)

Propositional certainty is needed to warrant unlike psychological certainty. Warrant or justify obtained in turn through the reliability of knowledge bases, reasons for the acquisition of knowledge and sources of knowledge. Thus epistemic certainty achieved when the person should have evidence necessary to substantiate its claim. So don't remain no doubt about the truth of desired proposition content and not bear risk of certainly (Zamani/Introduction to Epistemology/29) course there is different views in the history of epistemology about the type and how this evidence, and feasibility of a logical certainty (Shams/ introduction to epistemology/after 53) but certainty in principles science is sure principles that are obtained for responsible with this difference that in certainty, absolute compliance is with the condition (Tahzibo- L-Usool/2/84) This concept means certainly aren't applied in philosophy and epistemology so such sense in which principles scientific. In basic books about sure concept and identification of nature of it cannot be seen independent specific work (Kefaya/263; Usool-L-Feghh/2/20; Favaedo -L-Osool/3/6). More persons have paid about topics related to the sure such as its authority, sure kinds and... sure in word refers to surety and separating and also full development (Lesano- L-Arab/8/276). and in terms include determinant belief absolute and away from any contrary probable and doubt. method and discovery or story of fact, inherent in any form of Subjectivity or at least is essentially a propositional knowledge. In other words, fact view of reputation and reporting from abroad, is inseparable honor from form of mental that lead to extensive fraud, with realization of form in mind of researcher and this reason has not the ability to fraud and a separate credit nor can it be denied mental. If the ratio of mental story be full story and no wrong probable and confusion in the minds of scientists leave subject emerges sure and If this story is not complete and coupled with ambiguity does not appear except the result suspicious (Tahzibo- L-Usool/2/84).

Thus, given the consistency of sure is its total story reputation, most principles scientists have considered doctrine and discovery sure essential and have not seen it fraud separately and deprive from sure, but it was not never claimed that what sure say totally.

Explanation: sometimes principal people be described sure as true means correct, they noted two senses to true: 1- Consistent with the fact what is certainly decisive in this sense, actually is constant. In this case we say: sure accordance with fact. This is the same logic and philosophy and epistemology field that they say logical certainly.

2- Determinant certainty of decisive in their sure, meaning that decisive sure is formed correct and tailored to them base. In other words, between its sure and cause of it obtain a reasonable relationship to be established; if basis of sure be commensurate with studying sure, call objective justification and in this case, saying: sure person do correctly in its sure (Dorooson Fi Elme- L-Usool/3/39).

Therefore, we can conclude that understands of sure and certainly in the principles science is not logical and argument and what the principles consider certainly and sure, is the range broader than logical certainty.

3-2 - science:

As stated in the description and explanation of certainty, science has dividers. In books and written of vocabulary people and also philosophers about the science of matter and vocabulary, and also in terms of logical and philosophical is debates (Kashaf/2/1219; Shafa/after 256). Science in matter and the origin is meaning presence and surrounded on object and of course surrounding according to the powers and limits controversy, are different (Altahighi Fi Kalamate-L-Ghorane-L-Karim/8/206). This is an affirmation that we said science, is dividers and absolute perception (almojam alfalsafi/2/99).if science achieve as things that is in mental (Sharho-L-Mostalehate-L-Falsafieh/234 say from collection of mosenefat sheikh eshragh) is related to separation and understanding of the properties (Altahighi Fi Kalamate-L-Ghorane-L- Karim/8/206) is cognition and if the science reach to calm be certainly(Ibid).

3-3 - suspicion:

In vocabulary is meaning assumption, by dominating of both sides is belief of non determinant and it have levels (Mohjamo-L-Alfaze-L-Feghhe-L- Jafari/276; Alhekmato-L-Motaalieh/3/517).

As noted in according to opinion of some scientist, suspicion and doubt, and delusion have no different in term of vocabulary (Kashaf/2/1153). One of the striking characteristics of the suspicion is include that dogmatism is ruled it. In other words, dominating belief without dogmatic is suspicion (ibid/2/1155) and such certainly has levels that one side leads to science and the other side leads to ignorance; some suspicion is stronger accordingly, the suspicion's perception that there is possibility of conflicting in it. The only thing in common both suspicion and certainty is voting and perceptions.

As mentioned among jurisprudents, suspicion is such as doubt because both of them are shared in skepticism between existences and lack object (Kashaf/2/1154). As principles to attain certainty science cause certainty of science, principles and specific tools is caused suspicion science. Famous and accepted are principles and specific tools (Mantegh & Mabahes Alfaz, Research literature collection/226)

Suspicion paid in two fields, one in the field of philosophy and another principles science. In the principles without doing merit identify concepts and nature about suspicion, principal author began discussions about suspicion: a) is there possible of worship to suspicion in phase of the proved .In other words, does suspicion have ability that found proof? b) Is principle in suspicion authority or lack authority? C) Is there suspicion that in phase proof is known authority (Favaedo-L-Usoul/1/40; Usoulo-L-Feghh/2/14...)

4- What is confidence? (Confidence nature in the principles science)

In resources and books principled, independent and scientifically accurate definition of confidence is not there. There is the general expression and a description.

First we surveys statements of principal author about confidence followed by analysis of their views will achieve the true view about recognize the identity of confidence in the principles science.

In amidst principal author written is seen this passage about confidence: confidence is lower than science (Ousagho-L-Vasael/61). Confidence is science (Ajvado-L-Taghrirat/2/21 & 341) Confidence among customs and science wise people (Ghza And Shahadat/51/423). Confidence is same religion science or religious science is same confidence (Mohazabo-L-Ahkam/5/190; ibid/11/241). Confidence is description of suspicion. Suspicion is divided two types: confidence and non confidence; and suspicion are confidence among religious and the customs of science wise people (Havashi Meshkini/3/452). Confidence in ordinary science is independent from logical certainly and suspicion. Ordinary science is like sure (Tahrirat Fi-L-Usoul/6/15). Religious science or ordinary science is consider as science even if suspicion be weak; then religious science cannot be meaning suspicion lead to science (Ghayto-L-Masol/408) and ...

4-1 - The first view (Confidence is the customary science versus ignorance of customary)

Some principle experts, confidence know other than science and a lower level of it (Ousagho-L-Vasael /61) However, considering that principle experts elsewhere express confidence as customary science. It becomes clear that their view of the science that confident is lower than it, it is certainty science; they against customary science put ignorance of customary interpretation including the doubt and the suspect and of course may their view of science is sure of principles that is different with certainty science. Confidence or common science is kind of suspected that it close sure. In this perspective, we can understand the concept of science and certainty; As far as comment terms of word people become reference and authoritative. Suspicion, doubt and delusion placed in a sides of division and science a meaning certainty is in the other (Kashaf/2/1153; Mesbaho-L-Monir/2/320). Accordingly, at least in law, from the perspective of principal-oriented experts that said ignorance of the customary (include suspicion and doubt) is versus customary, customary science will not suspicion on the other hand, they believe that customary science is not reasonable certainty (or certainty science); So either we must say: a) A certainty science is along customary science and besides this two, there is a customary ignorance that including suspicion and doubt (certainty science, customary science, customary ignorance: suspicion and doubt) and of course known in epistemology, perception and belief, not more than three parts(Certainly,

suspicion, doubt) although each of them has ranking especially certainly and suspicion or should conclude that:
b) Confidence is meaning the customary or normal science with no consider verbal spread of principal-oriented expert is Ignoring the certainty science In levels of certainty science Or in their view: C) suspicion in its apogee is with confidence and suspicion in general meaning separated and attached to certainty(certainty science, common science or confidence suspicion is in judgment of certainty science, non-confidence suspicion, doubt).

4-2 - second view (Confidence is suspicion)

This view confidence knows suspicion and of course, in this view can be identified the two groups; a group confidence knows suspicion as prevailing suspicion another group confidence knows as description of suspicion. first group say that suspicion has levels and stronger it is same prevailing suspicion that in religious consider science and referred to with sense of ordinary science, and religion, sometimes confidence.

In this view, science sense certainty and philosophy of ordinary science, is explicitly separated and confidence on the territory of suspicion is defined with interpretations of science ordinary and religion science; dogmatism and recognize in term of principal people has levels; among group will perhaps certain snobbery and perhaps in basis of the evidence and circumstances snobbery dominant suspicion among another group (mafatiho-l-usoul/after 328) and of course this recognized and dogmatism if production of dominate suspicion or ordinary science that have been same necessary to prove provisions. This view is based on that this scientific dogma hasn't contradict with reason opinion regarding possible to the contrary it; However, it is believed that the suspicion is dominating belief it has possible contrary, it is empty of dogmatism;(ibid). But dominant suspicion or ordinary science has found a way similar to science that is gap from suspicion However, existence of the opposite risk don't remove nature of suspicion."... our purpose from science is same science ordinary that confidence is achieve from it and uncertainty and instability disappears; no argument science that it is not contrary possibility rationally. Our purpose from suspicion is the possibility of contrary clearly and is notable for wise people this suspicion does not collected with confidence. Thus, it is known that this science is certain that it will not any contrary possibility and the suspicion is that enter contrary possibility although it is considered unlikely and impossible but its sentence is no doubt sentence. So is worthy we consider details suspects between individuals; if it spot that is reliability and soul does not faltered and not attention to contrary probably, its's like science and if it not be so would be such doubt...".(alanavino-l-feghheyeh/2/203). The second group is that is confident attribute for suspicion;means some suspicions gain ego calm due to their features. These suspicion are divided into two types of trust and non-confidence (havashi meshkini/3/452). the difference between this range and the first range include that they do not consider any science position for confidence suspicion because may be science same essentially in terms of them is certainty scientific that there isnt possibility of contrary, and on the other hand, in confidence suspicion or confident, contrary is conceivable; although between certainty science and confidence suspicion in same description of confident or the quiet ego is common but this the common does not change nature of the suspicion and certainty science. This principal individual, sometimes sees their self inevitably to separate suspicion from confident or ordinary science; For example, in Havashi Meshkini Fahs discussion of is specific constraints:

Science essentially has dogmatism without the possibility of untrue (from the perspective of philosophy and logic) that say certainty science and we consider in identify concept and no chance contrary (from perspective of principles) that saying sure or there is no dogmatism and will be suspicion or doubt. there is difference between certainty science in philosophy and logic, and certainty in principles science that be same sure in certainty science, domain of philosophy, consistent with the fact is essential but in certain or sure of principles science, dogmatism is the condition not correspond with reality; and perhaps be untrue. Untrue is non contrary sure. Decisive in his self-sure cannot imagine contrary means dogmatism. suspicions are not so ; suspicion is preferences science without dogmatism and with possibility of conflicting.

4-3 - The third view (confidence in independent case)

Confidence is not reasonable certainty science and not suspicion; confidence is result of the priest conduct based on reasons and methods; confidence in this view is ordinary science, it is not suspicion; because there are dogmatism in ordinary science, while there is no dogmatism in suspicion (Alfavaedo-L-Haerieh/after 127). Ordinary science is not certainty, because in ordinary science that discussed only in jurisprudence and principle, fact contrary is conceivable. But contrary dogma and science is not inconceivable. According to the principles and also sacred religion and custom of wise people is proposed scientific that its name is ordinary science that firstly its difference with certainty science are considered in the two areas. certainty science in field of epistemology and philosophy, logic, and ordinary science in the field of jurisprudence and principles. certainty science is justification determinant science accordance with fact but ordinary science is justification determinant science that it can be according to fact and cannot be (Avaedo-L-Ayaem/435-437). in both of them there aren't contrary possible; in lack of contrary possible in certainty science is lack of contrary possible of fact but in ordinary science is confidence of lack of dogma contrary possible not fact. Among scientists of principles science, Mostafa Khomeini's vision is close to the third view of course with an explanation is carried.

Mohammad Baqir Sadr view in a way is close with this vision. However there are innovations in their speech and It is providing concepts of subject certainty (Doroon Fi Elme-L-Usoul/3/119). Mostafa Khomeini one of human states in terms of God tasks and rules knows quasi sure that say ordinary science (Tahrirat Fi-L-Usoul/6/16).

In our opinion sure quasi interpreted in terms of what can be understood in terms of the of Mohammad Baqir al-Sadr view is interpretation of subject certainty. Sheikh Mostafa Khomeini view that states in of the following view of Ansari and Khorasani in triple divisions and dual of them, wisdom regarding duties of god and regulations is obtained one of this Affairs : 1- Or to understand the task accomplish method of a definitive customary and rational [science certainty or definitive] 2- Or to understand the task via purely customary definitive method that say ordinary science and confidence are located in front it. 3- Or against it exists signs of rationale customary or religious (suspicions) 4- Or they are ignorant to duty which say doubt (Tahrirat Fi Usoul/6/15). It seems subjects mentioned other principles ie Mohammad Baqir Sadr emphasize as one of purposes of authentication conscience Means In other words, Mostafa Khomeini stated that the means of authentication based on possible consciousness, sometimes leads to sure and sometimes don't! in second alternative is often led to time of great potential that It Conversely hasn't little prospects, but it is aggressor and sometimes contrast of this great potential times is the loss weak possible; The first called suspicion and second is confidence (Dorooson Fi Elme-L-Usoul/2/118;3/119).

4-4 - opinion of article writer:

with regard to the debate of the concept analysis was performed about certainty, science, sure and suspicion certainly and according to enumerated views, confidently is attribute for both a certainty and ordinary science and apply confidence has been virtual in everywhere principles and jurisprudence on ordinary science and actually adjectives is replaced described. Science desired in religion is scientific certainty or ordinary science; these two science have common trait such trait of lull of ego or calm and only this two science have confidence. But for in jurisprudence the fulfillment of certainty science is impossible or it is negative fault. Therefore criteria was ordinary science and wherever confidence express, it is means ordinary science of make confidence. based on this statement that ordinary science is same confidence and often expressed in terms principal individual and we already talked about it. This describing to suspicion in language of many jurists is a mistake and one of evidence that were forced suspicion to divide into two parts: confidence and non-confidence. While many of them suspicion with confidence stated with topics of science, joining science, science or as science. The reason is clear; in Qur'an and hadith that is the source of Islamic jurisprudence , science is considered attain the standard to assignment and is prohibited non-science operation and suspicion has been the plan and abandoned and if it is said that some suspicions, is considered a valid ;it is parasite in expression. The valid suspicion is ordinary science that they say suspicion to it and we have avoid from its interpretation about ordinary science. If attention to credible suspicions examples that they say (unit news to evidence fraud, appearance, reputation, community, etc.) all of them are creating dogmatism and ego calm. However, it may also be against the reality and as previously stated certainty science has need to pillar of the consistent with fact. What distinguishes science certainty and ordinary science from suspicion is dogmatism. What distinguishes science certainty and ordinary science from together is exist of possibility fact contrary not opposed to dogma. Another explanation, in suspicion, science there are two sides that one side is dominating and the other side is dominant. though in suspicion due to presence contradictory dominant that is eliminate dogmatism, preferences suspicion science opposing with fact is significant. But in ordinary science according to lack of contrary that is causes realizing dogmatism. Oppose probability science with fact is very weak and non-significant and this dogmatism and the weak of oppose science with fact is caused confidence. But in certainty or the same certainty science in addition to dogmatism resulting from lack of contrary, the good reason expressing correspond science with fact is caused the ego calm in the tip-top. Far content and to be weak probability opposition to fact that resulting from dogmatism obtained from lack of exist is contrary science and peace and self calm have been considered in many statements of principal individual and have referred as a basis and indicator in explanations of ordinary science or confidence (Faraedo-L-Usoul/1/174&163). So confidence - virtually and on negligence -, it is in other words of ordinary science. But in fact it is attribute of ordinary science that it is result of density of signs that leads to generate of dogmatism towards science issue and has indicators of dogmatism and ego calm or the same confidence. Dogmatism cannot imagine never suspicion; because contrary is prevent of weak and non-significant. So certainly understands in the principles science, logic and argument certainty is not epistemological. in principle, any dogmatic belief That is not contrary probability of it, Will considered sure; Whether it be true or not and this is same distance between principle sure and principal suspicion(Osagho-L-Vasael/223).then we can say that what principal individual say principal sure with introduction that express is same ordinary science that of course is different with logical certainty and if purpose of scientists such Sheikh Ansari from sure in its dividing be same that we express ie ordinary science of confidence that consistent with fact in it isn't the condition and has dogmatism and ego calm.

5- Conclusion and Discussion

Result from context of this study, acquire a new meaning in the domain of obtained states to duty and researcher and it is confidence. For researcher confronted with an event or task is not derived only a certain and suspicion and doubt it comes from other states which we call ordinary science that according to some views is same confidence but for this article, confidence is description of ordinary science; so description of certainty science is reasonable. Status of ordinary science in epistemology in terms of this article is subject to certain positions. Subject certainty is certainty from evidence congestion, the situation that occurs in an inductive process; so can be seen in successive cases, consensus, and famous. Interpretation of ordinary science is a legal term according to some principal people is suspicion close to science; but in terms of paper is not so because whatever suspicion be strong along with contrary but it is ordinary science that the species was introduced in this article is not contrary; However, may be opposite fact and in opposition to fact is different with reasonable certainty; because reasonable certainty science is condition to comply with fact.

Dogmatism and ego calm is basic elements of ordinary science. Can say ordinary science that is along with calm and has dogmatism and in it comply with fact is not condition, is same principles archaic certainly and if it is not, should occupied in meaning certainly and understand it same reasonable certainly and consider ordinary science the fourth state with mentioned certainty and suspicion and doubt. In legal chapters gauge in discovered sentence and task and developed in fact is existence confidence or ordinary science. Certainty in legal issues is scarce or rare item and reliance on it would be impaired jurisprudence and legal system of law. Pillar of Islamic jurisprudence and law development, and the strategic and expansion of its application is supervenience jurisprudence and legal issues on ordinary science. In knowledge of the judge to achieve rational or reasonable certainty is impossible and if be as rare and also suspicion is not valid. Then considerable science in Islamic law and Islamic religious is same ordinary science confidence and not philosophical or suspicion certainty.

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